

# CHINESE REDS BUILD UP AIR POWER

COMMENT OF  
THE DAY

## The 11 "Martyrs"

AI India's statement from Bombay yesterday, giving the survivors' opinion of the cause of the crash of their Constellation last Monday, is bound to be seized by Peking as proof that sabotage sent the 11 passengers and four crewmen to their deaths. Yet the survivors' statement, as it stands, is inconclusive and plausible only by virtue of the facts that the three men were the only survivors and no other details of the crash are known. No one will accuse them of hatching this story that the fire which ultimately sent the plane plunging into the sea "emanated from an extraneous source wholly unconnected with the structure of the aircraft". Similarly no one can entirely accept it as the definite cause unless or until it is authenticated by the official court of inquiry set up by the Indian authorities after an examination of the aircraft wreckage.

COMMUNIST China in the meantime is playing on the susceptibilities of the millions of ignorant people in Asia who are incapable of finding any other explanation for the crash. China's flagrant presumption (she announced there had been an "explosion" on board the plane within a few hours of a British frigate picking up the three Indian survivors) and her equally flagrant pre-judgment of the cause could only be accepted by a moron—or a Communist. Read the British note to Peking again in the light of the survivors' statement that there was a muffled explosion apparently in the baggage compartment. The British note said: "the actual handling of the luggage and the passengers (in Hongkong) was under the supervision of the China Travel Service and of senior officials of Air India. The only articles placed on board the aircraft were the luggage of the party and normal refreshments." If any bombs were placed in the luggage compartment—China's obvious suggestion—who were to blame? Hongkong officials? Clearly no, for the baggage was not under their supervision.

CHINA has blundered badly with its opprobrious charges. Why should any Nationalist or US agent want to kill six Communist journalists and three minor officials? Supposing for a moment there were anarchists bent on striking some blow at the Bandung conference, who were the logical targets? Insignificant officials, easily replaceable journalists of the "big fish"? Chou En-lai landed at Burma and at Singapore—surely sabotage or assassination would have been more profitable there. For in the eyes of the Communists, Nationalist agents are ubiquitous— even in China itself!

But no, the Chinese have levelled trumped-up charges and curiously, virtually every influential newspaper in China has taken up in unison the chorus of protest—as if rehearsed and pre-ordained. The obvious coincidence of the Bandung conference and "Nationalist sabotage" cannot be dismissed. Communist Chinese, including Mr Chou himself have visited Hongkong before. No anarchy then. If the Communist charges continue the world may accept the "explosion theory"; but wonder who were the perpetrators—sinister Nationalist agents hell-bent on mischief and murder or Peking plotters who saw in the imputation of their own dispensable officials, the apparent triumph of a great propaganda cause. In short, are the 11 Communist passengers who died in the crash the martyrs of Bandung... or Peking?

## Concentrated Opposite Formosa

## FOSTER DULLES DISCLOSURE

Augusta, Georgia, Apr. 17.

The Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, revealed today that the United States had just learned of a mighty build-up of Red Chinese air power on the mainland opposite Formosa.

Mr Dulles told reporters after conferring with President Eisenhower that the US had learned of the new offensive air strength across the Formosan Strait within the "last few days."

The Secretary said he discussed with Mr. Eisenhower, in a two-hour conference at the President's vacation headquarters, the "grave implications" of a Red build-up that was "considerably broader in scope than anything that was known until recently."

Mr Dulles declined to say whether he thought the build-up heralded an attack upon the islands of Quemoy, Matsu or Formosa, but he said it indicated a higher "capability" for such an attack "than we had been aware of a few weeks ago."

Mr Dulles said it was only "several days ago" that the United States learned of the considerable intensification of Red Chinese air power opposite Formosa.

The build-up, Mr Dulles said, has been going on for weeks and is still in progress, but the US knew nothing of it until this news came a few days ago by report from the Far East.

The Defence Department in Washington had no comment on Mr. Dulles' disclosure, but one source said he would guess that the news Mr. Dulles reported came by way of Admiral Felix Stump, commander of the US Pacific forces. Admiral Stump flew to Augusta to report to the President yesterday.

The Eisenhower-Dulles conference covered a broad range of vital foreign policy topics which Mr. Dulles summarised in a statement and news conference shortly after the meeting. In addition to the Chinese situation, Mr. Dulles reported:

1. Soviet Russia, in its recent dealings with Austria, shows signs of being "willing to alter its 10-year-stabborn policy of maintaining Red forces of occupation in Austria." He thought the new Soviet attitude concerning Austria might improve prospects for a Big Four meeting.

He added, too, that the change in the Soviet attitude toward Austria was a "first dividend resulting from the assurance of increased unity and strength in Western Europe."

3. The President hoped that the forthcoming Asian-African conference at Bandung, Indonesia, would "exert a practical influence for peace where peace is now in grave jeopardy."

4. Mr. Dulles thought the situation in Vietnam was "difficult" as the Central Government grappled with the problem of bringing about national unity, but he saw "no reason for discouragement" about the possibility of an eventual solution.

5. The President hoped that the forthcoming Asian-African conference at Bandung, Indonesia, would "exert a practical influence for peace where peace is now in grave jeopardy."

6. Mr. Dulles said the build-up had been going on for several weeks but American knowledge of it developed "in the last few days." He said this most recent information came through the receipt of speedier reports from the Far East.

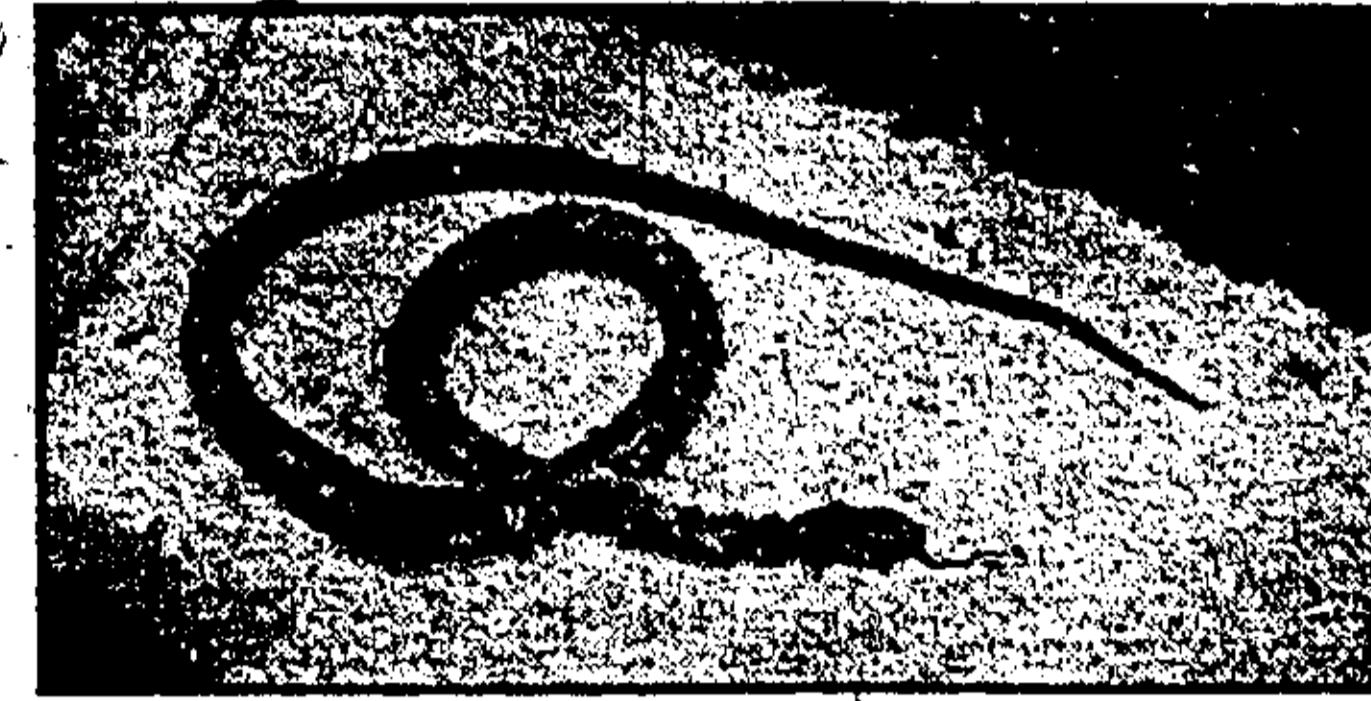
Mr. Dulles said the build-up was such that the Reds could attack Matsu, then Quemoy, at any time after mid-April. This report came from a private dinner attended by Admiral Carney.

President Eisenhower at a subsequent press conference said he had no such information himself.

Senator Walter George, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, saw the President here last week. Following the meeting, Senator George said: "Mr. Eisenhower should not be pushed into a declaration of what this country might do in the event of an attack on the offshore islands."

Senator George thought it was possible that a Red Chinese

## Diplomatic



There was excitement at the Clew Water Bay ammunition depot last Friday.

A King Cobra was spotted by a soldier in the depot and "Operation Snake Charm" was launched.

Under the watchful and disapproving eye of the cobra, half the contents of the depot were removed to enable the snake-catchers to get at their prey.

After a period of sparring for the right opening, the hunters succeeded in inducing the cobra to stick its head into a wire noose at the end of a bamboo pole. The noose was pulled tight and King Cobra's days ended.

The picture above shows the captured King Cobra which, when measured, was found to be 9 ft 11 ins long.

## ATTLEE HURRYING BACK HOME

Vancouver, Apr. 17. Mr. Clement Attlee has cancelled an appearance he was to have made at Edmonton, Alberta, next Tuesday so as to return to Britain for the general election campaign.

Mr. Attlee, who came to Canada for a speaking tour under the auspices of the Dominion's Socialist Party, announced his change of plan in a telegram to the organisers at Edmonton.

The telegram addressed to Mr. Elmer Roper, Socialist leader in Alberta, said: "With deep regret I must cancel my address in Edmonton Gardens on Tuesday, April 19."

### RECOGNITION PLEA

It is not known immediately if Mr. Attlee would cancel his address in Victoria arranged for tomorrow.

At Vancouver last night Mr. Attlee called for United Nations recognition of the Peking regime and advocated co-existence with Communism.

In a foreign affairs speech to an audience of 3,000 he said the Nationalist Government of General Chiang Kai-shek was corrupt and warned that force would not bring about a change of government on the Chinese mainland. He said Formosa should be put under a trustee-ship.

Mr. Attlee said the Chinese Communist government was not democratic but had done a lot of good work. An attack on China would drive her "into the arms of Russia."—Reuters.

He added that the change in the Soviet attitude toward Austria was a "first dividend resulting from the assurance of increased unity and strength in Western Europe."

He said, too, that the change in the Soviet attitude toward Austria was a "first dividend resulting from the assurance of increased unity and strength in Western Europe."

He asked delegates to remember that "for the sake of all, Asians and Africans must be united."

"If this conference succeeds in making the peoples of the East, whose representatives are gathered here, understand each other a little more, appreciate each other a little more, sympathise with each other's problems a little more—then this conference of course will have been worthwhile whatever else it may achieve."

President Soekarno said: "even the safety of the world at large cannot be safeguarded without a united Asia-Africa."

"MORAL VIOLENCE" The Indonesian President called for mobilisation of what he described as the "moral violence of nations in favour of peace" as a demonstration to the minority of the world that lives on other continents.

He stated: "Perhaps now more than at any other moment in the history of the world society, government and statesmen tried to be based upon the highest code of morality and ethics."

President Soekarno said: "he was certain that the Asian and African delegates were united by more important things than those which superficially divided them."

Norman Yates' mother said last week that she had sent her son to get some sugar from his aunt. He was one of a family of five children—China Mail Special.

## Slap PUZZLING RUSSIAN MOVE

London, Apr. 17. Russia's crude diplomatic slap to the Allies quickly dispelled illusions in the West today that the Kremlin's Austria gesture marked a turning point in the cold war.

The Soviet levelled its hands-off-the-Middle East threat little more than 24 hours after it had completed its courting of the Austrian Ministers in Moscow.

Western diplomats, caught unaware, were frankly puzzled by the motives of the Russian moves which appeared to foreshadow new trouble in East-West relations.

Officials considered both Russian moves today as calculated policy steps of the Kremlin, whose motives they were unable to immediately analyse.

They firmly rejected the charge of alleged Allied interference in the Middle East and of putting pressure on countries of the area to enter political alliances.

### FREELY NEGOTIATED

Both the Turk-Pakistani pact of 1954 and the more recent Turk-Iraqi pact officials stressed, have been the outcome of free negotiations between free parties.

The Turk-Iraqi pact, it was pointed out, is open to other nations in the area, notably to members of the Arab League and those actively concerned with the security and peace of this region.

Recent indications from Teheran were that Iran too may consider its participation in these pacts.

Western diplomats pointed out that the alignment which has encountered Moscow's wrath has sprung largely from the desire of the nations concerned to close the dangerous defence vacuum in that region.

Diplomatic observers said they were at a loss to understand how a free alignment of nations could thus be construed as a threat to peace for consideration of the United Nations.

### DISPUTING SIGNS

And some observers cautioned that the Russian move today might foreshadow possible "developments" in Afghanistan from where disputing signs have been coming in recent weeks.

The cancelling of the Soviet students' trip to the United States appeared even more puzzling.

The motives were considered by observers as an obvious pretext since the Russians—sticklers for formalities—must have been well aware in advance that fingerprinting was a technical measure and no discriminating step against the Russians.

United Press.

## Opening Of Bandung Conference

## INAUGURATION ADDRESS

Bandung, Apr. 18.

President Soekarno of Indonesia today told the 29-nation Asian-African conference it could "inject the voice of reason into world affairs."

"We can mobilise all the spiritual, all the moral, and all the political strength of Asia and Africa on the side of peace," he stated in his inaugural speech.

The Indonesian President attacked colonialism, describing it as "an evil thing and one which must be eradicated from the earth."

He asked the history-making conference of representatives of more than half the population of the world not to be deceived or even soothed by statements that colonialism was dead.

### TWO MOTTOES

President Soekarno gave the conference two mottoes: "live and let live" and "unity in diversity."

He asked delegates to remember that "for the sake of all, Asians and Africans must be united."

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Rawang, Apr. 17.

A riot started in earnest when Rawang's new riot squad turned out for practice and 28 police constables were injured.

Four are still in the hospital.

Some of the rioting constables were instructed to throw cement dust and mud at the regular constables in four armoured trucks. Instead—claim the indignant "victims" of the attack—the constables threw big stones at the approaching riot trucks.

The riot ensued. The first truck stopped dead. The second crashed into it. The third went into a ditch. The fourth smashed into all the others.

An official spokesman admitted that some of the constables said they were hit by stones, "but the scene was so confused, they are perhaps not quite sure what hit them," he added.

An inquiry will be held. Meanwhile, it was hoped that there will be no riots in Rawang until the riot squad has recovered from its practice session—France-Presse.

## RAPE CASE APPEAL DECISION

# Conviction Quashed, New Trial Ordered

The conviction of Dr Ng Yuk-kin, 49, medical practitioner, on a charge of rape was quashed and a new trial ordered when the Full Court delivered judgment on his appeal this morning.

Dr Ng was found guilty by a Special Jury on December 18 last year of raping Tam Shun, a 24-year-old spinster, at his clinic in Nathan Road, on August 28, 1954. He was sentenced to five years' hard labour by Mr Justice C. W. Reece, Puisne Judge.

The Full Court was of the opinion that on ground of two of the appeal (the question of corroboration) there was misdirection amounting to misdirection in law. The Court came to the conclusion that in the interests of justice the appellant should be tried again.

An application by appellant's Counsel for bail was refused, the Court holding that as the date for appellant's new trial would be on April 25 he should be remanded in custody until that date.

The Full Court comprised Mr Justice T. J. Gould (Acting Chief Justice), Mr Justice J. R. Gregg (Puisne Judge) and Mr Justice J. Wicks (Acting Puisne Judge).

Appellant was represented by Mr. Brook A. Bernachi, instructed by Mr. M. A. da Silva. Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, appeared for the Crown.

The appeal list of 20 grounds, mainly alleging misdirection to the Jury by the Trial Judge in his summing-up.

The Court was filled to capacity shortly before the delivery of the judgment. Special Police Officers were posted inside the Courtroom, as well as in all approaches to the Court.

The judgment follows: The appellant was convicted by a Jury of the crime of raping a Chinese female on the 23rd August 1954. On the 27th August the complainant, a seamstress, twenty-four years of age, was suffering from a stomach pain and wanted to see a doctor. After consulting with her associates she decided to go to the rooms of the appellant who was a medical practitioner with a consulting room at 436 Nathan Road, First Floor, Kowloon. She went there on the 27th with some others including one Wong Yee Shum, a female acquaintance, and one Tam Tim. Both went into the consulting room, but at some stage Tam Tim was asked to go to the waiting room and did so. According to the complainant the appellant again then asked the same questions about whether she had a boyfriend and about menstruation. She was told to lie down, and did so. According to the complainant the appellant again then asked the same questions about whether she was married or had a boyfriend, concerning her

(Cont'd. on back page, Col. 5)

## KING'S • PRINCESS

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 &amp; 9.30 p.m. // at 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 p.m.

## SHOWING TO-DAY

LAST NIGHT SHE WAS  
JUST ANOTHER DAME...Naked  
Alibistarring  
STERLING HAYDEN • GLORIA GRAHAME  
Co-starring GENE BARRY • MARCIA HENDERSON

A UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL PICTURE

THE DRAMATIC THUNDERBOLT OF THE YEAR!

GRACE KELLY

ACADEMY AWARD WINNER  
FOR BEST ACTRESS  
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CROSBY KELLY HOLDEN  
THE COUNTRY  
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Next Change at KING'S • PRINCESS • EMPIRE

## LEE Theatre

AIR-CONDITIONED, OZONIZED AND WARM

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 P.M.

## FINAL TO-DAY

COLUMBIA PICTURES PRESENTS  
DOLORES DEL RIO  
PEDRO ARMENDARIZSecret  
Love

A MEXICAN PICTURE — ENGLISH VERSION

NEXT CHANGE \*

## The Medium

MARIE POWERS  
Directed by GENE COOPER  
Produced by GENE COOPER  
Written by GENE COOPER  
Music by GENE COOPER

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LAST TIME I SAW PARISELIZABETH TAYLOR  
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In MetroScope with Perspecta Stereophonic Sound

COMING! COMING!

It has all the chill and intensity of "High Noon."

Hollywood Reporter

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SPENCER TRACY • ROBERT RYAN

—BAD DAY  
AT BLACK ROCK

ANNE FRANCIS • DEAN JAGGER • WALTER BRENNAN • JOHN ERICSON

ERNEST BORGnine • LEE MARVIN • RUSSELL COLLINS

Just the Way it Happened!

MILITARY BLOCS IN  
MID EASTSoviet Allegation  
May Be Raised  
In United Nations

United Nations, Apr. 16. Western diplomats took a "wait and see" attitude regarding the Soviet Foreign Ministry threat to raise in the United Nations the question of Western "pressure" in the Near and Middle East to create "aggressive military blocs."

A United States delegation spokesman commented that nothing official has been received regarding the Soviet threat but other Western officials called it "another patent propaganda manoeuvre."

## SHARPLY DENOUNCED

The question of Middle East defence arrangements came up in the Security Council two weeks ago when the Soviet delegate, Mr Arkady A. Sobolev, during a discussion on Egyptian-Israeli Palestine border problems, blamed Middle East tensions on Western defence programme. Mr Sobolev attacked Turkey for her alliances with Pakistan and Iraq. He was promptly and sharply denounced by the Turkish, United States and British delegates, among others, for this tactic in attempting to broaden the Palestine debate into a general argument on Middle East affairs.

Western diplomats said the new Moscow threat to make a UN case out of the Middle East defence arrangements could be judged definitely only when she makes known how she would intend to raise the issue — through a resolution calling for General Assembly discussion or a demand to the Security Council to take it up as a threat to international peace. — United Press.

A—Explosion  
Warning

Washington, Apr. 17. Senator Mike Mansfield (Democrat, Montana) issued a grim warning on the effect of continuous atomic explosions on human, animal and vegetable life.

In a speech he is to make in the Senate this week, text of which he published today, Mr Mansfield declared: "The time of decision on the question of survival of civilisation, if not of human life itself appears to be drawing uncomfortably close."

Mr Mansfield said it was the opinion of certain scientists that the abnormal amount of radioactivity released in each atomic explosion would have "very slow but definite, cumulative effect upon the earth's atmosphere and upon its vegetable and animal life and hence upon human life."

The Democrat Senator said that what was involved in this "threat" was not the "frequently voiced fear of slaughter and destruction in war on an unprecedented scale, but of the effects of a hidden insidious, largely undetectable and uncontrollable poison, which perhaps is capable of destroying the human race as a biological genus." — China Mail Special.

France-Press.

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Juin To Meet  
Mansergh

Oslo, Apr. 17.

Marshal Alphonse Juin, French Commander-in-Chief of NATO forces in Central Europe, is expected to arrive in Oslo tomorrow afternoon for a conference with General Sir Robert Mansergh, British Commander-in-Chief, NATO forces, in Northern Europe.

Marshal Juin, who is accompanied by French Admiral Robert Jaillard, NATO naval commander, Central Europe, will be received in audience by King Haakon of Norway on Tuesday. — France-Press.

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RED ENVOY  
TO LECTURE

London, Apr. 17. Chinese Communist Charge d'Affaires Huan Hsiang is to give a public address at Oxford University on May 18 next.

This will be the first time Mr Huan will have spoken in public since his arrival in Britain last October.

Mr Huan will lecture on "peaceful co-existence."

— France-Press.

SURGERY  
NOW MUCH  
SAFER

New York, Apr. 17. Surgery is much safer now than it was only a relatively few years ago. The mortality incidental to virtually all types of operations, even the most radical, had been materially reduced, said Metropolitan Life Insurance Company statisticians, who based their report on a study of various hospital experiences.

Surgical mortality in recent years was compared with that about a decade or more earlier for various types of major operations, including surgery for benign and malignant conditions of the digestive tract, and certain female disorders, also diabetic gangrene.

In every one of the experiences reviewed, surgical mortality was reduced by at least one half, and in several instances by more than four-fifths.

## REMARKABLE

This record was all the more remarkable in view of the increase in the proportion of older patients, the statisticians said.

Among the factors which had played a part in bringing about this progress, they said, were the better training of surgeons, advances in surgical techniques, the wide use of the newer chemotherapeutic and antibiotic agents to control infection, and improved anaesthetic substances and procedures.

Increasing use of blood transfusion and the practice of getting patients out of bed as soon as possible after an operation were also credited with having made major contributions to the general progress. — China Mail Special.

## New operation

Johannesburg, Apr. 17. A series of experiments on baboons to perfect a rare and difficult heart operation is being carried out by a team of surgeons under Professor W. E. Underwood, head of the Department of Surgery at the Johannesburg Medical School.

The operation is the grafting of new sections on to the aorta, the heart's main artery, something which has never been carried out successfully anywhere in the world.

So far there have been 10 successful operations, mostly on baboons, and another 40 must be fully successful before the operation is tried on a human being. — China Mail Special.

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TORRENTIAL RAINS IN JAPAN:  
100 LIVES LOST

Tokyo, Apr. 17. The heaviest rains in 66 years today claimed a reported 100 lives in Japan's southernmost island of Kyushu as rescue teams worked feverishly in the midst of stark devastation.

Near Sasbo, hope was abandoned for the safety of more than 70 persons buried under tons of debris and dirt when a huge slab, thundered down upon their small mining community on Saturday afternoon.

— China Mail Special.

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## 1,000 RESCUE WORKERS

More than 1,000 rescue workers,

including 500 members of the

Japanese defence forces, re-

sumed their grisly work of

digging up bodies early to-

day as the rains let up. — China Mail Special.

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## Door-to-door service

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## DID IT HAPPEN?

YOU wouldn't expect to get your first flight in a helicopter in the middle of Labrador or to be peering out of it, searching for a crashed aircraft. Yet that was what happened to me in the autumn of 1953 when I was living in the construction camps of the now-completed iron-ore railway.

It was Beaver floatplane that had crashed and it was rather an odd story. The pilot, a man called Jeff, whom I had met down at Seven Islands, had been sent up to an isolated lakeside camp to bring out a geologist who was "bushed."

Bad weather had delayed him overnight and he had left first thing that morning. Shortly after nine he had come on the air with the announcement that he was making a forced landing on a small lake some 10 miles southeast of Menihek Dam; he had been bucking head winds all the way and had run out of gas.

Almost immediately afterwards, according to the radio operator at the Mile 290 airfield, he had shouted something about "the door" and "he's trying to jump out" and then, loud and clear, "They're fighting... I can't hold her... After that there had been silence.

I was billeted at Mile 290 with the pilot of the helicopter, and in Mike's view there was no doubt about the cause of the crash. The word "bushed" is used in the North to describe a man who has been driven nuts by the loneliness of the life. Some get religion, others just lie in a torpor; nearly all suffer from some degree of persecution mania. "They're kind of tricky—able to be dangerous if thwarted," Mike said. And then he added, "Pity they didn't let the damned geologist jump out of the plane if he wanted to." Jeff was a friend of his.

## We got away

The weather was bad all morning and even the airfield planes that kept the forward camps supplied were grounded. But we got away about three in the afternoon and, as we sailed north across the wind gusts, Labrador unrolled before me like a map come to life—the sombre black of stunted jackpines and the endless, endless lakes.

I had come up to Mile 290 by speeder and truck and jeep—a freezing, jolting, laborious journey. Now the miles slipped effortlessly by as though I were seated in some magical armchair. We followed the yellow slash of the newly constructed grade until it became intermittent, with machines no bigger than toys burrowing into virgin

by  
Hammond  
Innes



A story set in Canada comes naturally from his pen—he knows the country well. But after travel—ground material for his adventure books, he knows most countries well.

He endured the rigours of a Newfoundland whaling canoe; then he wrote *The Blue Ice*. A visit to Alberta's oilfields was followed by *Oilfield*.

When Innes takes a holiday from travelling he goes yachting. Between journeys he writes his books at his home in Suffolk. He is 41.

soil, and where it ceased altogether and there was only a thin cut marking the proposed line of the railway, we swung east and began our search.

It was all lakes and muskeg; gloomy, desolate country with one stretch of water much the same as another and only luck to guide us. We had been searching for about half an hour when a Dakota came out of the north and crossed ahead and slightly above us, blinking its landing lights. It banked steeply, circling round us, and headed northwards again.

## Found!

"I believe he's found them," Mike yelled to me above the din of the engine.

Ten minutes later we came up with the Dakota circling low down over a lake, and below I saw the silver cross of a small aircraft spreadeagled in the muskeg at the water's edge. Its floats had hit the muskeg, scoring a double track through it for 20 yards or so, and had then snapped off, pitching the small airplane forward on to its nose, burrowing at deep into the swamp before it had settled back to lie flat with wings outstretched.

"That's Jeff's airplane all right," Mike shouted to me as he dropped the helicopter like a lift towards the lake. "And that's Jeff." A figure was standing on the fuselage. "Can't land in the muskeg... Have to..."

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INTERNATIONAL CUP FINAL CHINA 4, ENGLAND 2

# BRILLIANT HO CHEUNG-YAU HEADER PUTS THE CUP ON THE CHINA SIDEBOARD

By I. M. MacTAVISH

This was a game of many facets and many phases. In snatches there was a whiff of the Roast Beef of Old England; in patches we were treated to the sort of soccer that showed all the delightful precision of the oriental footballer; but in between there were times when the standard of play was ordinary indeed.

In the end China took the trophy but the English boys took more than an equal share of the honours. Don't be misled however into believing that the losers were as good a team as the winners.

England was weakest, where China was strongest, in attack. But yet strangely enough there was a time when the result was very much in the balance, and the white shirted Englishmen might very well have snatched the Cup virtually out of the already clutching hands of China's skipper.

But as has happened so many times recently, the British boys flattered to deceive, and for lack of a determined do-or-die effort they allowed the initiative to pass back to the Chinese team, and with that change went any chance they had of putting the game out of the fire.

However, they got their great praise for making this a real game and playing with a confidence that belied the fact that only a week ago most of them had been involved on the wrong side of a goal debate against the same opposition.

Before the game the experts gave England little chance of escaping another heavy defeat and it stands to the credit of the players that by their efforts they gave the Caroline Hill crowd something worthwhile for their money.

Nevertheless, I was surprised to hear football folks attributing the closeness of the result to the fact that there was a preponderance of South China players in the winning side who had taken things easy because they still have a couple of important games to play in their league programme. Such comment is an insult to the players concerned, and also to their opponents who gave them a very good game indeed.

## IMPORTANT CHANGES

The England defence which had been grand in the first half now began to make bad errors of distribution and one cast J. Hayes, who had more or less played Ho Ying-fun out of the game in the first half, started the rot with a thoughtless clearance right to the foot of Chan Fai-hung and the Kitchener wing-half with the help of another bad pass by Walters got the ball into the middle, where, out of a defensive muddle, Yiu Cheuk-yan trundled it into the net.

England must have regretted the errors which led to these goals but before the players had

## MISDIRECTED PASSES

## Ramadhin And Valentine Dropped For Third Test

Port of Spain, Apr. 17.

"Sonny" Ramadhin and Alf Valentine, West Indies outstanding spin bowlers, have been surprisingly dropped for the Third Test against Australia beginning at Georgetown on April 20.

On an unresponsive pitch in the Second Test, Valentine's figures were: 49-12-133-2 and Ramadhin's 32-3-90-2 in Australia's innings of 600 for nine declared.

Valentine has had trouble with the finger injury of his left hand, the skin wearing away near the nail every time he bowls. It is thought, therefore, the intention may be to rest him in readiness for the Fourth Test starting at Bridgetown on May 14.

Wicket-keeper C. McWatt is replaced by De Peiza of Barbados and Lennox Butler, fast bowler, is also omitted.

Frank Worrell, unfit for the last match, and Denis Atkinson, who led the team in the First Test, come into the side together.

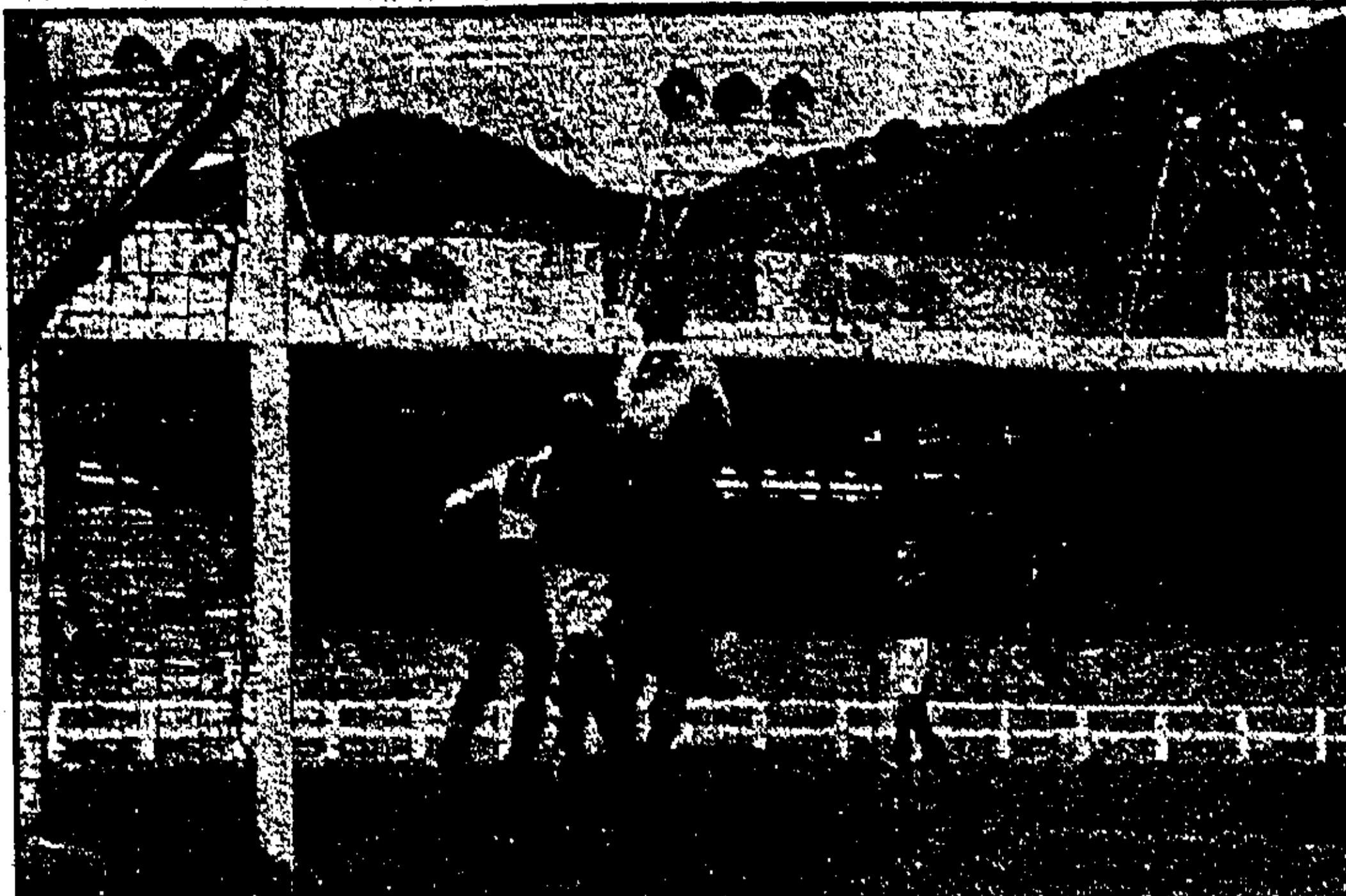
## BOXER DIES OF INJURIES

Trenton, Apr. 17. After being in a coma for 18 days a 22-year-old American boxer died in hospital here today, as the result of injuries received during his first professional fight on March 29 last.

Bryan Thomson, former United States Amateur Middle-weight Champion was taken to hospital from the ring on a stretcher after being knocked out in the second round of his fight against Jerry Luedke.

Two operations on the brain were performed. Before turning professional Thomson won 75 of his 115 amateur bouts—France Press.

## CUSTODIAN WAS TOO QUICK



England's Morris (9) failed in this attempt to beat South China's Wai Fat-kim when Wai got his hand to the ball a fraction of a second earlier. Lau Yee on right eyes the ball ready for the clear. South China won 4-2 in this International soccer match played at Caroline Hill yesterday.—China Mail Photo.

## Junior Players Promise A Bright Future For Hongkong Badminton

Says "TOUCHWOOD"

—There is a bright future for badminton in Hongkong. This was the impression I gained after seeing the Colony's Junior players in the Hongkong Badminton Association's Singles, Doubles and Mixed Doubles Championships now in their eighth day.

The Junior players that we have at the moment may lack stars of the class of Ramon Young, Dr Low Keat-soo, Bill Funk, Junior Pomeroy, Patrick Wong and P. V. Yap, but there is sufficient material to build up a strong side for future international competition.

Only five competitors are still running for honours in the Men's Singles. Eleven have been eliminated. The five survivors are: S. K. Wong, R. A. Remedios, Yiu Yuk-tak, Kien Cheong, George Ma and Wong Wai-hung.

There is little to choose between these five players. Three are already in the semi-final: Yung Kien-Cheong, George Ma and Wong Wai-hung—while S. K. Wong and R. A. Remedios will vie for the right to join the semi-finalists tonight at the CCC.

Judging from recent displays in the quarter-final, the eventual finalists should be S. K. Wong and Wong Wai-hung. However, Remedios and George Ma are both capable of springing an upset.

The Remedios and S. K. Wong encounter tonight promises to be a thriller from start to finish. The odds are heavily against Remedios and "he will have to be in top form and absolutely fit if he is to spring a surprise on S. K. Wong."

**SURPRISE NO. 27** There is every likelihood that George Ma will register surprise No. 2 in the Men's Junior Singles when he meets the Schoolboy Champion, Wong Wai-hung in the semi-finals.

Last week, at the Taikoo Club, George Ma registered the first upset in the tournament when he beat fourth-seeded Bernard Brown after three gruelling sets: 7-15, 15-4, 15-7.

Possessing excellent height, reach and build, George Ma has an array of good strokes. With a little more determination to win and a little less inclination to be fanciful in his stroke play, Ma could be the master of Wong when they meet in the semi-final.

In the Women's Singles, Diana Yung's impressive straight sets victory over Cindie Ho last week must certainly place her as the hot favourite to win the title this year. Diana, a mere slip of a girl, will be a force to reckon with in more competitive badminton.

Diana will meet the winner of the S. K. Ho and Mary Wong semi-final tie scheduled for tonight at Craigmawer. In all probability it will be a Mary Wong-Diana Yung final in the Women's Junior Singles and I predict a clear-cut victory for Diana Yung.

In case the Hongkong Badminton Committee have not considered it, I commend to their attention the setting up of

Referees have recently commented on press criticism. On this occasion, a quartette of us took a particular interest. In the off-side decisions and when we compared notes later we found that the general opinion was that four decisions were given against attackers who were inside when the ball was last played although clear of the opposition when it actually came to them... and all four decisions — three against China on — against England spoiled good scoring chances from well-conceived moves!!!

## TEAMS

CHINA: Wai Fat-kim, Hau Yung-sang, Lau Yee, Chan Fai-hung, Ho Po-keung, Tong Cheung, Ho Ying-fun, Ho Cheung-yau, Lee Yuk-tak, Yiu Yuk-tak, Mok Chun-wai.

ENGLAND: Taylor, Nash, Hayes, Hughes, Crompton, Walker, Collier, Toth, Morris, Murray, Walmsley.

## THE GAMBOLES



by Barry Appleby

## Japan Creeps Closer To Swaythling Cup Semi-Final

Utrecht, Holland, Apr. 17.

Title holder Japan swept its way to two crushing five-zero victories today to bring it one step closer to qualification for the semi-finals of the Swaythling Cup for male teams in the 22nd World Tennis Championships.

But a decisive clash against Yugoslavia must take place tomorrow night since the Yugoslavs also won their two matches today to retain their undefeated record.

Japan and Yugoslavia were the only two countries in group three to have suffered no defeats. Japan must still play Scotland, whom it should beat easily, and Yugoslavia, who face Austria and Norway, two relatively easy prey, and Japan.

The Japanese inflicted humiliating defeats on Norway and Austria this morning and afternoon as the tourney entered its second day.

Yugoslavia passed the difficult South Vietnamese hurdle this afternoon by a score of five-two, and crushed Belgium five-one this morning.—United Press.

## Home Soccer Standings

London, Apr. 16.

Football League standings after today's matches were as follows:

First Division

Group Two: Holland beat Egypt 5-0, Brazil beat Czechoslovakia 3-1, Yugoslavia 3-0, United States 3-0, England beat Italy 3-0, Wales beat USA 3-1, Austria beat Germany 3-1, Sweden beat Germany 3-0.

Group Four: England beat Germany 5-3.

Group Two: Holland beat Egypt 3-1, France beat Czechoslovakia 3-1, United States 3-0, England beat Italy 3-0, Wales beat USA 3-1, Austria beat Germany 3-1, Sweden beat Germany 3-0.

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Group Four: England beat Germany 5-



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## MEMORIAL SERVICE

WONG—A special memorial service  
for the late Mr. Wong Kwei-  
Yung, 74, was held at the  
main Parlour of the Interna-  
tional Funeral Parlour, on  
Tuesday, April 19, 1955 from 8  
a.m. to 12 noon.

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S.S. "TAIYUAN"

Arrived 17th April, 1955

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will  
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &  
Douglas at Hong Kong & Kowloon  
Wharf, Goddard of London, 10th  
May, 1955, and consumers' re-  
presentatives are requested to be  
present during survey.

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MORNING POST and the  
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as usual.Hong Kong  
BirdsHawkers, G. A. C. 1953.  
Hong Kong Birds. Pp.  
111, 11 plts., 8 in  
colour, numerous black-  
and-white drawings in  
text. Hong Kong: South  
China Morning Post,  
Ltd. HK\$35.00.... a most welcome  
handbook for ornitholo-  
gists resident or stationed  
in Hong Kong. All  
the hitherto recorded  
species are included;  
plumages are clearly and  
concisely described, and  
a short account is given  
of field characters,  
voice, habits, status,  
etc. The illustrations,  
except for three plates  
of photographs, are all  
by Cdr. A. M. Hughes,  
and include four attractive  
plates of the heads  
of 42 species and many  
useful drawings in the  
text. The writer of this  
review would have  
benefited greatly from  
this book when stationed  
in Hong Kong some  
years ago. Even now,  
on referring to it, some  
40 unfamiliar species  
on which notes were  
made at the time were  
almost all proved easily  
identifiable.—D. W. S.

DRAFT DODGERS

Fewer Refugees Going  
To W. Berlin  
23 CAMPS HAVE  
BEEN CLOSED

Berlin, Apr. 17.

The stream of East Germans seeking refuge in West Berlin has now dwindled to 200 a day, and 23 camps have been closed.

A reverse trend has begun, too, with disappointed refugees returning home and unemployed West Germans looking for prosperity in East German state factories.

The peak period of flight to the West was in 1953, before and after the revolt of June 17. In that year, 303,000 East Germans fled. About 80 per cent of them queued up outside the West Berlin refugee centres and the rest managed to cross the international border direct into West Germany.

Last year the total dropped to 184,000. Only every second refugee came through West Berlin, thanks to the easing of travel restrictions between East and West Germany, and particularly the abolition of the internal postal pass.

This easing prompted many people to visit their relatives on the other side of the border for the first time for years. Many East Germans found that all was not as wonderful as they had expected in West Germany—which may have caused many to change their minds about leaving home, furniture, and job behind for a life in the West which could provide work and homes for only a fraction of the refugees.

UNTRROUBLED

On the other hand, many West Germans living in poor circumstances found their relatives in East Germany untroubled by the much-feared secret police as long as they kept their mouths shut about politics and had no extravagant personal ambitions.

The East not only gains a new supporter and fighter for Communism with every one of them, it said, "but also wins a propaganda object for its attempts to dominate the West."

—China Mail Special.

Jobs were to be had for the asking, they discovered. Flats were only half as dear as in West Germany, and food was relatively adequate, especially for factory workers who bought their provisions in the factories' canteens and foodshops.

East German newspapers have claimed that 100,000 people crossed from West to East in 1954. If that is true, the mass migration of Germans would boil down to one West German going East for every two East Germans going West.

There are several flaws in this arithmetic, however. East German authorities agree that most of those going East are East German refugees returning home because they were not recognised as political refugees in West Germany and had therefore been given only shelter and food but no job or other rights there.

Thousands of these unfortunate people have experienced camp life in Berlin and West Germany for many years, at best crammed with two or three families in one room, sleeping in double-deck beds, and knowing well in advance when there would be no food on the menu again.

Professor Theodor Oberländer, the West German Refugees Minister, in a radio interview here, said last year 45,000 West Germans had "officially" gone to live in East Germany. That means that they reported to West German police stations that they were leaving the country. Many of these were people whose families had been separated for years and now intended to live together again.

Many others may have left without telling police.

Between 200 and 220 people registering each month at the West Berlin and West German refugee centres lately were homebound West Germans disappointed by East Germany, mostly farmers and small tradesmen who had hoped for better conditions there but did not find them.

"The figures and the motives are different," Professor Oberländer said, comparing the Eastbound and the Westbound streams.

Those going West, he said, totalled nearly 2,000,000 since World War II out of a population of 17,000,000 in 1954.

No comparable total is known for the people moving in the opposite direction. But since last November, the East German Government has issued occasional reports about West German refugees coming to "our Republic."

JOHNNY HAZARD

One week in December, it said, there were 2,000. Another figure given was a total of 61,113 from October 1953 to September 1954, including 40,023 returned East German refugees.

S. C. M. POST  
MONG KONG KOWLOONSculptor Makes Giant  
Sea Nymph StatueHeavy Casualties In  
Belgian Air Force  
GRAVE GOVT CONCERN

Brussels, Apr. 17.

The high rate of fatal flying accidents in the Belgian Air Force is causing grave concern to military authorities here.

New preventive measures are being studied.

In the last two years alone, 55 pilots have been killed in air crashes in Belgium and abroad, representing a year's intake of trainee pilots into the Air Force.

The accidents, moreover, have destroyed one eighth of Belgium's aircraft in service, mainly jets, and cost the country 600,000,000 francs (£4,300,000 sterling). The exact figure of aircraft lost has not been announced as the strength of the Air Force is a top secret.

## PUBLIC OPINION

Public opinion has been aroused by the number of fatal accidents, especially those caused by young pilots "showing-off" over their homes.

These though, rare compared with the total number of flying hours put in by Air Force pilots, have caused several accidents recently, and the Defence Ministry has found it necessary to issue a special warning.

It called upon all parents of pilots to appeal to their sons not to break discipline by performing aerobatics over their homes and warned pilots that they would be subject to severe disciplinary action if they were caught.

In fact, 12 pilots have been struck off flying lists in the last two years for incidents of this type. This cost the country another 24,000,000 francs (£170,000 sterling) in loss of pilots.

Clocks and watches from the three armed services go to the "hospital" for repair. The clocks from the Metropolitan Police are also looked after at the repair shop, which is said to be up-to-date as the best in Switzerland, traditional home of anything that ticks.—China Mail Special.

BIG CLOCK  
HOSPITAL

London, Apr. 17.

A clock and watch hospital founded here in 1948 is to move soon to a five-storey factory and become the biggest repair shop of its kind in Britain.

Now 80 skill craftsmen in white overalls, working at brightly lighted, cream-coloured benches, repair about 700 clocks and watches a week. In the new factory about 150 men will be employed.

The factory was started in 1948 by a former Royal Air Force man, Mr. L. J. Bright.

Clocks and watches from the three armed services go to the "hospital" for repair. The clocks from the Metropolitan Police are also looked after at the repair shop, which is said to be up-to-date as the best in Switzerland, traditional home of anything that ticks.—China Mail Special.

Each fatal accident and loss of aircraft costs about 12,000,000 francs (£83,000 sterling) at present. The loss will be even greater with the new jets.

A recent accident at Liege, in which 13 people were killed, has shown the need for close surveillance of new pilots when they join their first squadron.

A young National Service pilot was making his first landing on a Liege airfield after finishing his training in the United States when his jet fighter bounced off the runway and crashed into the airfield's administrative building. The pilot was killed together with 12 other people.

## TWO OTHER ATTEMPTS

It was later learned that the pilot had already attempted one landing, which he had misjudged and was not controlling his aircraft correctly. On the second, he again failed to approach the runway correctly.

In the last two years, pilots errors have accounted for the largest number of accidents. Of the 345 major and minor accidents since 1953, 217 have been caused by piloting mistakes, 74 by mechanical failures, 42 through various reasons and 12 by causes unknown.

But the number of accidents fell considerably last year by comparison with 1953. Ten fewer pilots lost their lives in 1954 fatal accidents.

The new measures to increase control over young pilots, whose numbers largely outweigh those of older and more experienced officers, are designed not only to reduce the number of Air Force combat efficiency.—China Mail Special.

## Ferd'nand

By Mik



## NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



## DAIRY BOX

MILK  
CHOCOLATE...this situation  
calls for aSan  
Miguel

By Surface

MONDAY, APRIL 18  
By AirPhilippines 3 p.m. Middle  
Africa, Great Britain & Europe 6 p.m.

Formosa, Okinawa, U.S.A. 9 a.m.

Indo-China 11 a.m.

Philippines, M. S. 1 p.m.

N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 3 p.m.

Philippines, 6 p.m.

Japan, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.

Malaya, Burma, India, 9 p.m.

Philippines, 1 p.m.

Korea, 3 p.m.

Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m.

## PIPE-LINES FOR BASES IN SPAIN

Madrid, Apr. 17. Spain is taking great interest in the preliminary preparations for laying an 800-kilometre (about 490 miles) long oil pipe-line from Cadiz up the centre of Spain to Saragossa.

Spaniards hope that although the line is being built for US military use, Spanish users too may eventually be able to use the installations. One report spoke of a parallel line being installed for Spanish use.

It is thought that the installation of this line to supply United States air bases to be constructed in Spain will cost around 600 million pesetas (£6,000,000) but until the final contracts are signed the exact sum will not be known.

The Spanish review *El Espanol* wrote: "It is possible that near the pipeline important new industrial centres may be established and that new roads and railways too may follow its path across Spain."

The Madrid newspaper *El Alcazar*, referring to the pipeline, wrote: "The agreements with the United States come to remedy our lack of equipment and to place us in a position to increase our production. If it were not so, it would merely constitute an injection of dollars which would only mean a passing and fictitious prosperity."

### FILL TANKS

The aim of the pipe-line is to keep the storage tanks filled at the air bases which the US is building, or will build, at Moron and El Cotero, near Seville; Torrejon, near Madrid; and two airfields near Saragossa. The main deposits will be at East Rota, across the bay from Cadiz. Ten-inch pipe will be laid from Rota to El Arbol, where a branch line will run to the Seville fields. There there will be an eight-inch line to Alcala de Henares, near Madrid, and six inches the rest of the way to Saragossa.

Six pumping stations will lift the fuel from sea level at Cadiz to the 600-metre (1,951 feet) high Castil plateau.

The piping material is to be supplied by the British firm of Stewart and Lloyd.—China Mail Special.

## US Alarmed Over Water Shortages

Washington, Apr. 17. President Eisenhower's recent warning that water is rapidly becoming the country's most critical natural resource stresses the habitual shortages of fresh-water in many parts of the United States.

Water, the lifeblood of all living things, is also the lifeblood of industry. The production of a ton of finished steel, for instance, requires 65,000 gallons of water.

Any country, as it develops, gulps down water in ever-increasing quantities. The current demand for public use, industry and irrigation in the United States totals an estimated 200,000,000 gallons a day.

The Herculean task of replenishing water in arid zones or cities where demand is out-reaching supply is being approached in several ways: conservation measures such as anti-pollution and re-use of water; helping nature to increase supplies in areas of scarcity; and conversion of fresh water from the sea. Some methods are old, others new and visionary.

### PROMISING FIELDS

Economical conversion of sea water and reclamation of contaminated water offer two of the most promising fields for research. Several large distillation units are actually operating at oil refineries in remote, sun-baked spots. The largest of these, on the Persian Gulf, supplies 720,000 gallons a day to the Kuwait Oil Company.

Unlimited sweet water from the salty sea is an age-old dream. But present distillation systems are still too costly for general use according to a recent survey. Known principles of "laundering sewage" may eventually provide industry and agriculture with usable water, and science is looking for an economical way to treat industrial wastes.

Hydrologists are studying other schemes, notably surface treatment of watershed lands to stimulate greater insatiate of rain and snow. Denuded land sheds water like a tin roof, causing floods and the loss of fertile topsoil. Re-afforestation, proper vegetative cover, contour ploughing and construction of small detention dams helps the earth to absorb rainfall. China Mail Special.

## BRITAIN'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

### NEW YORK STOCK MARKET REVIEW

By WILLIAM T. PLUNKETT

New York, Apr. 17. Industrial shares on the stock exchange this week climbed to record highs and railroad issues pushed to new 25-year peaks.

Industrial shares advanced in each session this week. This demand helped other departments. Railroad equities finished the week at their best levels since Oct. 31, 1929.

A number of highly favourable corporate developments this week helped the market penetrate last month's highs. Favourable production figures, coupled with optimistic business forecasts for the nation, boosted the market considerably.

The market made its best showing on Friday with the industrials leading the way. Friday marked the eighth consecutive session that they have advanced. Railroads moved up in four of the five trading sessions.

They declined on Thursday, but this fall-off amounted to very little. When investors noted that the Thursday sell-out was small they decided to buy rails on Friday. Good business forecasts helped the carriers generally.

### PROFIT-TAKING

Stocks connected with the Salk polio vaccine met some buying earlier in the week, but they receded slightly later on profit-taking.

Steel shares failed to do as well as other stocks. Chrysler sparked the motors on optimistic forecasts for the company. The issues closed the week with a gain of 53 points to \$80. General Motors added 2 points to \$97.50.

International Business Machines was a sensational performer in the specialties. It spurted 29 points to \$433.

Chemical stocks displayed a considerable amount of strength at mid-week. They lost part of their gains later, but still managed to post good gains. Monsanto chemical was up 8½ points to \$124½. Du Pont added 2½ points to \$175¾.

In the steel group, Bethlehem Steel eased 7½ to \$136. US Steel added 1½ points to \$83½. Directors of both of these giant steel producers meet a week after next to take dividend action and at the same time will reveal first quarter earnings results. Wall Street quarters expect record results.—United Press.

## Total Surplus Slightly Smaller Than Previous Year

From Our Own Correspondent

London, Apr. 17. The marked deterioration in the United Kingdom's balance of payments in the second half of last year has tended to obscure the fact that the year as a whole produced a surplus only slightly smaller than in 1953. This is of especial importance to overseas sterling countries. For it meant that leading private businessmen in Britain were again able to play a leading role in the financing of their development schemes.

According to the Economic Survey, "Over the past few years gross (mainly private) long-term investment abroad has averaged a little over £200 million a year, of which much the greater part has been in the sterling area."

The favourable balance achieved last year on current account made available £160 million for improving the gold reserves, reducing debts to other countries and international organisations or lending abroad. In the event Britain did all these things. Gold reserves went up by £87 million, liabilities to the International Monetary Fund, the European Payments Union etc. were reduced by £115 million and investments abroad amounted to some £150 million.

To do all this Britain had of course to incur some new liabilities and these show up in the balance of payments figures as additions to sterling balances held by other countries. NEW DEBTS

The bulk of the sterling balances accumulated in 1954 represent new United Kingdom debts to the colonies. Of the total increase of £195 million the non-sterling countries increased their balance in London in the colonial sterling balances." This appears to be what happened last year.

Part of the colonial sterling balances represents backing for colonial note issues and this forms an essential reserve which increases automatically as the amount of the currency circulating in colonial territories grows in line with internal spending power.

The produce marketing boards' funds are also kept in London until such time as they are needed in the event of a sharp fall in colonial commodity prices to stabilise the incomes of local producers.

### REMAINDER

The remainder of the balances consist of general reserves of colonial governments that are not immediately required for local use, pension and provident funds, savings bank funds and so on.

But the fact about all these funds which is overlooked is that they can be withdrawn at short notice. In the meantime they are invested in London and, of course, earn interest for their owners.

The charges that somehow Britain is "living off her colonies" cannot be supported by the facts. But the constant growth of these balances causes concern for quite different reasons.

Whatever their degrees of permanence from the colonies' point of view, to the United Kingdom they represent a short-term debt. New colonial balances accumulated last year were the main item on the debit side of the United Kingdom's balance of payments on capital account. And there can be no real satisfaction with a situation in which Britain is able to add to her reserves repay foreign debts and increase her long-term investment abroad only by "borrowing short" from her colonies.

THE BULK

Another criticism sometimes heard in London arises out of the fact that the bulk of the colonial balances are held by comparatively few territories. It has been estimated that at the end of last June 90 per cent of the balances were held by West Africa, East and Central Africa, Malaya and Hongkong. The total balances of all other colonial territories were about £1,183 million.

It is not surprising that the balances should be concentrated largely in the hands of the "richer" territories whose products command good markets overseas. But as a larger proportion represents the surplus funds of produce marketing boards, it is felt that the time may have come for the boards to pay higher prices to the producers. This would not only help to reduce the vast amounts held in Britain against a big fall of prices, but also to encourage

### MALAYAN TIN EXPORTS

Singapore, Apr. 17. Exports of tin and tin concentrates from Singapore and Malaya to foreign countries during March last amounted to 7,589 tons, according to official statistics.

Of the quantity 116 tons went to the United Kingdom, 5,178 tons to the United States, 629 tons to the Continent and 521 tons to the British possessions.

About 1,145 tons went to other parts of the world.—France-Presse.

## Holidays, Budget & Strike Keep Market Quiet

From Our Own Correspondent

London, Apr. 17. The past week has been a very quiet one for the London Stock Exchange. The national newspaper strike was partly to blame—brokers report that since the stoppage began business with private clients has declined by half. But business would in any case have been kept to a minimum in the week that separated Easter week from Budget day.

Business was restricted, moreover, by the universal belief that the general election is now close at hand.

Despite the fall in volume of bids by Cunard unsettled industrials.

Newspaper shares remained steady until Friday—though the *Daily Mirror* and the *Sunday Pictorial* both had a few pennies on disappointment with the divided announcement—when the failure of Thursday's "peace" talks caused prices to be marked down.

### HOPES ENCOURAGED

Budget hopes have also encouraged a more confident outlook and the concessions are expected to be the order of the day next Tuesday. Two of the best sections in the first half of the week were breweries and steels—first on the hopes of a cut in the tax on beer and the second on the belief that the Tories will win the next election by a handsome margin and save the steel from the socialist threat of nationalisation.

South African gold shares rallied strongly after midweek. Oils were firm on encouraging reports from Standard Oil but turned weaker later. Conditions in the market for tea and rubber shares were quiet.

### U.S. RAW COTTON EXPORTS

New York, Apr. 17. Raw cotton exports as reported in bales by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1954-55 season to April 10 were as follows:

British ..... 363,000  
Australia ..... 14,000  
Orient ..... 923,403  
Canada ..... 214,263  
Total for season ..... 2,846,662  
Same period last year ..... 2,519,530  
United States ..... 1,510,000

These facts helped to push the financial times industrial share index to its highest level since before the last bank rate rise. At 183.4 on Wednesday it had gained a point since the previous week's close and was nearly nine points higher than when the newspaper strike began.

### OTHER INFLUENCES

On Thursday, however, other influences came into play and prices lost some ground. Higher interest rates in the United States kept gilt-edged quiet while a disappointing dividend from

Unilever and a sharp fall in pro-

### Singapore Stock Market

Singapore, Apr. 18. Brokers today quoted the following stock prices:

Opening

British Borneo Petroleum ..... 31/-

Syndicated Tin Smelters ..... 31/-

Orb ..... 30 3d

Fraser & Neave (I) Ltd. ..... 5 1/4d

cum div ..... 5 1/4d

Hawthorn, Dyer & Co. ..... 5 1/4d

Bank ..... 5 22d

Raffles Brewery ..... 5 1/4d

Gold ..... 5 1/4d

South British Insurance ..... 32d

Straits Trading ..... 32d

United Steamers Ord. ..... 31 1/2d

Worms Bros. ..... 7/9d

Hongkong Tin Ltd. ..... 8 1/2d

Petaling ..... 8 1/2d

Kempas ..... 1 1/2d

Lima Rubber Estates ..... 8 1/2d

New Sarawak Rubber ..... 1 1/2d

cum div ..... China Mail Special

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(Subject to indemnity for direct call Korea)

### "THAI"

Arrives Apr. 19 from Singapore.  
Sails Apr. 19 for Kobe & Yokohama.

### "STAR ARCTURUS"

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# CHINA MAIL

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MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1955.

## NO LONDON PAPERS FOR BUDGET DAY

London, Apr. 18. Britain's 1955 budget will be presented to parliament tomorrow, and it looks as though there will be no national newspapers to give details of tax changes in homely terms for the ordinary reader.

The strike of 700 maintenance men, which has halted Fleet Street for 25 days, remained solid today and even if a meeting of union chiefs called for later in the day makes progress it does not seem capable of leading to a quick settlement.

In London—where the shutdown is total except for 75,000 copies of the Communist Daily Worker—people wondered bleakly if the dispute could drag on into the campaign for the general election to be held on May 26.

So far three rounds of government-sponsored talks of

**Socialists' Split  
In Australia**

## Dissidents Form New Party

Canberra, Apr. 17. Seven members of the Australian federal parliament who have rebelled against the leader of the Labour Party, Dr Herbert Evans, are to form a new party called the Australian Labour Party (Anti-Communist).

The leader of the breakaway group, Mr. Robert Joshua, a member of the House of Representatives, said tonight that he would confer with the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies, on securing parliamentary recognition for the new Party when parliament resumes on Wednesday.

The seven parliamentarians were elected by the Victoria State Labour Party with 97 other Party members on April 7, as a result of a nation-wide split in the Opposition party.

The split which was brought into the open when Dr. Evans charged that the party was being subverted by rightwing influences related to the Catholic Action Movement, came to a head in February when a meeting called by the Federal Party deposed the Victoria State Executive. The seven parliamentarians were among members who refused to support the new State Executive.

### SECRET SOCIETY

Dr. Evans and his supporters have also quarrelled with the alleged secret Catholic society known as "The Movement" over the stern measures "The Movement" supports against Communism in the trade unions and in the country.

The caucus of the Parliamentary Labour Party meets tomorrow and they will debate a vital no confidence vote in Dr. Evans.

Mr. Edward Peters, a member of the House of Representatives, has said that he will move the no confidence vote.

Observers believe that Dr. Evans will be able to muster enough votes to defeat the no confidence vote—Reuter.

## The New CS Assumes Duty

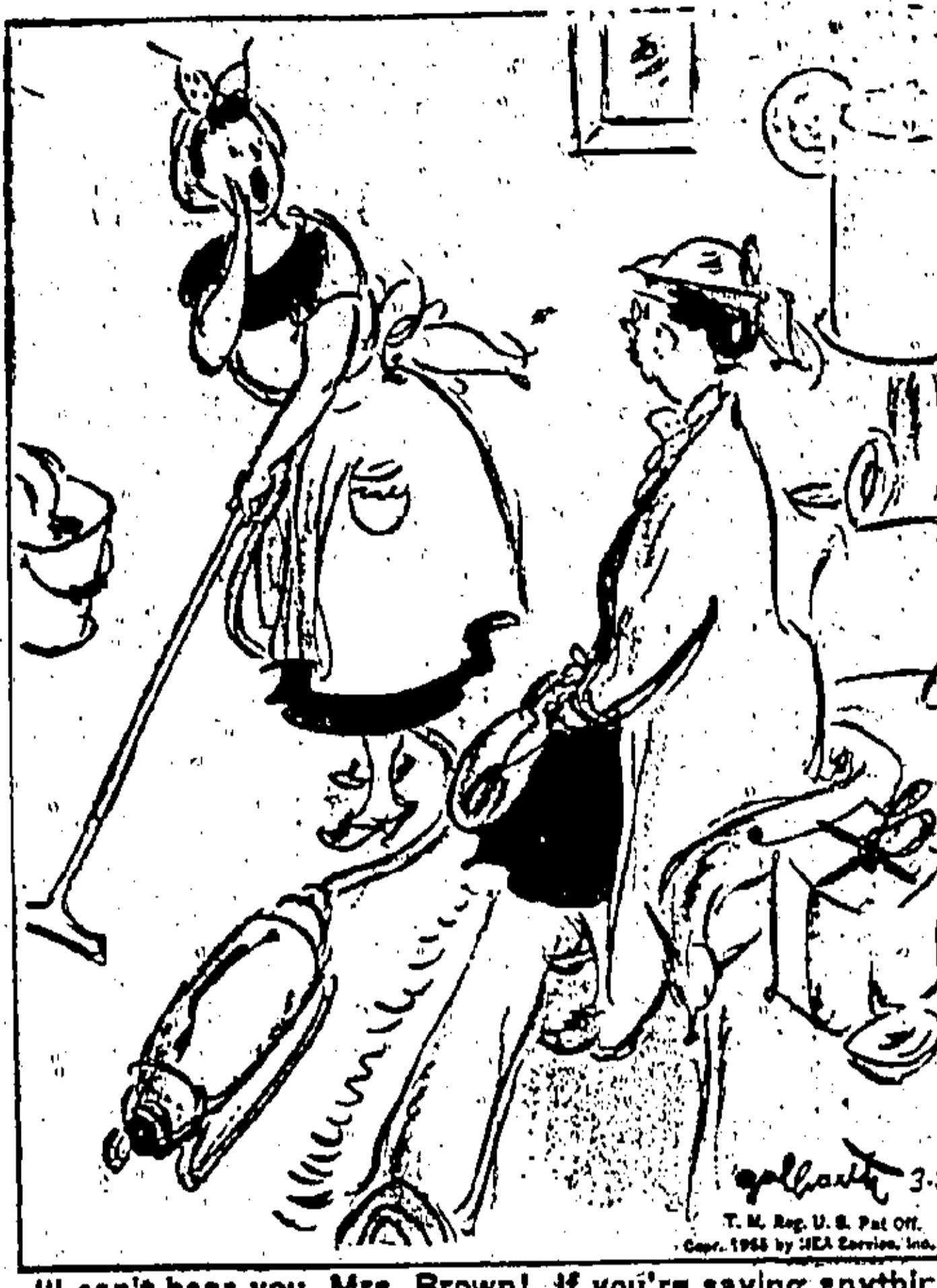
A Government Gazette Extraordinary published this morning announced that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. E. B. David, C.M.G., to be Colonial Secretary of Hongkong with effect from April 14.

The notice added that Mr. David arrived in Hongkong yesterday and assumed duty to-day.

The Gazette Extraordinary also notices that Mr. R. J. C. Howes, MBE, has ceased to act as Colonial Secretary and has resumed duty as Deputy Colonial Secretary, and that Mr. D. W. E. Baron, has ceased to be Deputy Colonial Secretary.

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## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I can't hear you, Mrs. Brown! If you're saying anything important, save it till I start ironing!"

## Given More Time To File Returns

Mr. Justice J. Wicks, Acting Pulse Judge at the Supreme Court this morning granted applications by two companies for an extension of time in which to file returns of allotments of shares.

The first company was the Ying Bong Ltd., who were represented by Mr. Oswald Cheung, instructed by Mr. W. C. Hung, of Messrs. Dentons.

Mr. Cheung said the return of allotments of shares was made on January last year.

The first allotment had been made in March 1953, a few days after the company was incorporated.

On that occasion the allotment was duly returned.

Subsequently another allotment was made and the company secretary was instructed to file the return in this connection.

### INADVERTENCE

The secretary, however, overlooked this. He left the company in September last year and left the Colony in October.

The new secretary did not know his predecessor had forgotten to file the return, until he received a notification from the Registrar of Companies.

Saying the omission was entirely due to inadvertence, Mr. Cheung asked for an extension of two weeks and for a copy of the order to be sent to the Registrar of Companies.

The other company was the Golden Star Theatre Ltd., who was represented by Mr. S. V. Gittins, instructed by Mr. Hung, of Messrs. Dentons.

In applying for a two-week extension, Mr. Gittins said the grounds of inadvertence in this case were contained in the affidavit of Mr. Wu Man-hon, the company's managing director, which was before the Court.

The 378,000-strong railwaymen's union, which includes few footplate men, won its major pay claim after a threat of strike action last January.

The executive announced their decision on Saturday in protest at the rejection by a tribunal of a claim for higher pay for their members.

This rejection, they said, would distort the margin between skilled and less skilled workers.

The 378,000-strong railwaymen's union, which includes few footplate men, won its major pay claim after a threat of strike action last January.

Its Manchester district council, speaking for 24,000 members in Northwest England last night, asked its national executive to tell members "that we do not support the policy" of the locomotives.

The only bright spot in the British industrial scene today was in the South Yorkshire coalfield, where 4,000 miners have been idle since last Wednesday over a pay dispute.

They agreed last night to resume work today—Reuter.

## Made Music Without Permit

Residents in Austin Road yesterday complained of the noise created by Chai Kam-man who was playing a xylophone.

As a result Chan was arrested and brought before Mr. T. Crockett at Kowloon Court this morning charged with playing a musical instrument without a permit from the Commissioner of Police.

He pleaded guilty and was cautioned.

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## COURT'S FINDINGS IN RAPE CASE APPEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

appellant listened to her "paine" and then examined her abdomen. The nurse, Lau Wai Chun (who was present during the whole of the examination on the 27th) said she left the consulting room to get Dettol solution and S.V.C. brought them, and then left again for the dispensary. She was called back by the appellant to give two injections but it is her evidence that on this occasion they were already prepared by the appellant and she merely gave them. After the injections had been given the nurse returned to the dispensary to make up a prescription and was there, she estimated, for about seven minutes.

Then, instead of taking the normal and easy way back to the consulting room, she went to the waiting room, Tam Tim, was there and about three minutes later the appellant opened the door of the consulting room saying—"Her menaces are coming. Her menaces are coming."

According to Tam Tim she, after leaving the consulting room, waited in the waiting room for about fifteen minutes and then tried the handle of the door but failed to open it. After another five minutes she tried to turn the handle again and failed. On that occasion there were two other women in the waiting room, one the nurse Lau Wai Chun, and the other an amah. A little later the appellant came out with a piece of blood-stained cotton wool in his hand and made the remark above mentioned—"Her menaces are coming."

Upon this meagre material and "by examination of the circumstances adduced by the Crown" (as it is put in *Woolmington v. The Director of Public Prosecutions, 1953 AC, at 422*), Council for the appellant sought to base a defence of consent with "fully relinquishing the suggestion of the 'ghastly trap'." The latter was rightly and forcefully demolished by the trial judge in summing up. The defence of consent was left to the Jury.

One of the grounds of appeal is that the learned trial judge misdirected or failed properly to direct the Jury on the subject of corroboration. He apparently omitted to refer to this matter and his attention was called to it by Crown Counsel at the close of his summing-up. The appellant however, said—"Not yet—not yet." Upon being asked why, he said he had to examine her first. He told her to lie down and then to unfasten her giraffe, which she did. He smelled her mouth and said—"very odorous, very odorous" and then put the cloth over her face. In a moment she lifted the cloth and saw the appellant at the foot of the bed with a pill in his hand which he showed to her and said—"Don't be afraid, I will insert this into your private parts and then you will feel all right!" At this time the complainant says she was feeling giddy and her hands, which were holding up the cloth, fell back. She felt herself lifted to the edge of the bed and then the described sensations of what was obviously an act of sexual intercourse. Having regard to the view which the Court has formed as to the proper order to be made, there is no need to go into the evidence as to the extent of her realization of what was taking place. She claimed to be very ignorant about sex and the evidence, medical and otherwise, left no doubt that she was untrained and that her hymen was intact except for the rupture inflicted at that time. The medical evidence showed that the complainant was not menstruating and the medical evidence also, allied with what the appellant said from the dock, if that were necessary, could leave no doubt that he had connection with the complainant.

**PILL IN HIS HAND**

Meanwhile, according to the complainant's evidence, after the injections had been given and the nurse left the consulting room, she got up, lifted her trousers and fastened the giraffe. The appellant however, said—"Not yet—not yet." Upon being asked why, he said he had to examine her first. He told her to lie down and then to unfasten her giraffe, which she did. He smelled her mouth and said—"very odorous, very odorous" and then put the cloth over her face. In a moment she lifted the cloth and saw the appellant at the foot of the bed with a pill in his hand which he showed to her and said—"Don't be afraid, I will insert this into your private parts and then you will feel all right!"

At this time the complainant says she was feeling giddy and her hands, which were holding up the cloth, fell back. She felt herself lifted to the edge of the bed and then the described sensations of what was obviously an act of sexual intercourse. Having regard to the view which the Court has formed as to the proper order to be made, there is no need to go into the evidence as to the extent of her realization of what was taking place. She claimed to be very ignorant about sex and the evidence, medical and otherwise, left no doubt that she was untrained and that her hymen was intact except for the rupture inflicted at that time. The medical evidence showed that the complainant was not menstruating and the medical evidence also, allied with what the appellant said from the dock, if that were necessary, could leave no doubt that he had connection with the complainant.

**TROUBLE AT TSUN WAN**

Large numbers of Police emergency and anti-riot units were sent to the Mayar Silk Factory at Tsun Wan this morning to deal with trouble caused by strikers.

The men have been on strike for some time and new hands had been engaged to begin work today. However, when the new employees arrived they found the area picketed by strikers who prevented the men from entering the factory.

Police were called and some of the strikers threw stones at them.

They were dispersed and the new factory workers were able to get into the plant. Order has since been restored in the area.

## Fined \$50 For Dangerous Driving

For dangerous driving Cheung Tak-fan, former taxi driver, was fined \$50 or two weeks and his licence was suspended for six months by Mr. Poon Yan-hoi at Central this morning.

Last week defendant's ball of \$500 was estreated when he failed to turn up in court.

Mr. Poon said he would take that fact into consideration and imposed a light fine.

Cheung pleaded guilty to a second charge of failing to notify the Police of change of address. He was fined \$10.

## CHINESE SAILOR CHARGED

A 29-year-old sailor, Li Sük-ching, of the motor ship Hermon, was charged before Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning with being in possession of a quantity of opium on board the ship.

No plea was taken, and Li, who lives at 28 Des Voeux Road West, third floor, was remanded until tomorrow for further enquiry.

## Trooper Arrives

H.M.T. Dunes arrived from the United Kingdom this morning with normal reinforcements and a number of Service families. She will sail for home next Monday with time-expired troops.

SHEAFFER'S

"ADMIRAL SNORKEL" PEN

rule applicable as laid down by the House of Lords in *Davies v. The Director of Public Prosecutions, 1954 1 A.E.R. at page 513* is—

"Where the judge fails to warn the Jury in accordance with the rule, the conviction will be quashed even if in fact there be ample corroboration of the evidence of the witness. The Court of Appeal may apply the proviso to Section 82 (3) of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1947. Davies case was one in which the corroboration in question was that of the evidence of an alleged accomplice; the Court does not feel impelled to draw any distinction on that account. While the Court feels there is ample material to which the Jury could look for corroboration it is felt also that it would be a usurpation of a Jury's functions, and unjustifiable, to hold that any reasonable Jury must, on that evidence and on a proper direction, necessarily have convicted the appellant. That they might well have done so is one thing; that they could not have failed to do so is quite another. The Court has therefore, after serious consideration, come to the conclusion that it is unable to apply the proviso and the conviction is therefore quashed.

### COURT'S POWERS

There remains the question of whether any further order is proper in the circumstances. The Full Court in Hongkong, unlike the Court of Criminal Appeal in England, has power by virtue of Section 82 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, having quashed a conviction, to order a new trial. It has not been the practice to do so and as far as is known to the Court such an order has not previously been made. The question was considered by the Court of two judges in *Cheng Hing v. The Director of Public Prosecutions, 1944, 2 A.E.R. 13*. The case, so far as necessary for corroboration is concerned, is an unusual one. There is ample—in fact overwhelming—corroboration of intercourse. If that were all that were needed the Court would disregard the purpose of this argument other grounds of appeal not under discussion have been prepared to apply the proviso but consent has been put particularly in issue by the appellant even though vaguely and at the last moment and foreshadowed only by one brief question by counsel in cross-examination of the complainant. In view of the manner in which the defence was put forward a Jury might be swayed by the suggestion of the "ghastly trap." The latter was rightly and forcefully demolished by the trial judge in summing up. The defence of consent was left to the Jury.

One of the grounds of appeal is that the learned trial judge misdirected or failed properly to direct the Jury on the subject of corroboration. He apparently omitted to refer to this matter and his attention was called to it by Crown Counsel at the close of his summing-up. The appellant however, said—"Not yet—not yet."

Upon this meagre material and "by examination of the circumstances adduced by the Crown" (as it is put in *Woolmington v. The Director of Public Prosecutions, 1953 AC, at 422*), Council for the appellant sought to base a defence of consent with "fully relinquishing the suggestion of the 'ghastly trap'." The latter was rightly and forcefully demolished by the trial judge in summing up. The defence of consent was left to the Jury.

"In cases such as these, this Court, I feel sure, will not hesitate to exercise the power of ordering a new trial." This Court agrees that it would not be proper to exercise too freely the power in question but it would nevertheless be the duty to look for some corroboration of the Crown's case going to this particular aspect.

**CORROBORATION**

In most cases corroboration of the complainant's story upon the absence of consent would be found in signs of injury, of struggle, or in evidence of outcry. In a case such as the present one, none of these things are present and their absence is fully accounted for by the complainant's story, if it is a true one. In the unusual circumstances all the evidence that the complainant went to the appellant's premises for a medical examination and actually had it on the first day, could be regarded by the Jury as being fit as corroboration of the complainant's story upon the absence of consent.

The evidence of the woman—she can't be a virgin, or indeed anyone except a prostitute—is, in such circumstances, of little value. One thing is present and their absence is fully accounted for by the complainant's story, if it is a true one. In the unusual circumstances all the evidence that the complainant went to the appellant's premises for a medical examination and actually had it on the first day, could be regarded by the Jury as being fit as corroboration of the complainant's story upon the absence of consent.

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The grounds of appeal lodged on behalf of the appellant and argued by counsel before this Court included a number of other submissions directed to various alleged defects in the summing-up and trial. It is of interest to note that in *Credland v. Kowler, 35 C.A.B. 48*, lies can amount to corroboration if they are of such a nature and made in such circumstances. In the present case, if one was committed with a view of pecuniary gain, and one that cut at the root of professional priority and professional confidence. It is in the interest of the public, the complainant, and the appellant himself that the question of guilt or otherwise be determined finally by the verdict of the Jury, and not left as something which must remain undecided for a moment.

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